RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1828. No. 455.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Nov. 5.		Fayetteville, Nov. 6.		Newbern, Oct. 25.		Petersburg, Oct. 31.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	127	13	15	175	150	175	125	2 0
Apple,	—	30	35	36	40	45	50	28	75
Peach,	—	—		50	60	50	60	45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	6	7
Beeswax,	—	24	25	20	22	20	22	25	30
Butter,	—	15	16	15	20	21	25	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	14	16½	15	17	12½	18
Corn,	bush.	40		30	35	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	9		8½	8¾	9	9½	8	10
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	16		16		14	17
Flax-seed, rough,	bush.	—		90		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	650	700	450	500	650	750	600	725
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	120	125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	—	30	37	50		45		35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		11000	12000
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	8		6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	35		37	40	32		35	40
Nails, Cut assorted,	keg.	—		9		7	9	8	10
Oats,	bush.	—		22	25	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	125	125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	—	80	90	70	8	80	95	100	150
New England,	—	32	40	45	50	45	50	42	45
Rice,	cwt.		300	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—	—		1000	1100	1000	1100	825	
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		90		75	80	75	87
Turk's Island,	—	40	45	80		50	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1200	1025	1200	900	1000	800	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		150		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	85	75	90	100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	26	30	30	35	30	35	30	33
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		240	380	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEART,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Who will procure six subscribers, and forward the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented his shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Samuel Lynch.

*** *I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.*

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40 tf

BOOKS LOST

THE person having either of the following Books, will confer a favour by returning them either to the printer, or to the owner, viz. 1st volume Shakespeare, 1st vol Bain's Wars, 4th vol. Byron's Works, 1st vol. Cœlebs, 3d vol Kollock's Sermons, and 1st vol Denon's Travels.

S. Moore.

October 21. 52—

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure in the jails of Orange or Person county, in the State of North Carolina, my negro man

SAWNEY,

who ran away from my plantation in the aforesaid county of Person, about the 10th of September last. He was raised by Major Pleasant Henderson, of Chapel Hill, at whose sale I purchased him about the 18th of July last, and I have no doubt but that he is now lurking in that neighborhood. He is neither of the darkest African black, nor is he yellow, but rather between the two colours, rather upwards of twenty years old, straight limbed, spare made, about five feet nine or ten inches high, with a high forehead, large nose, thick lips, speaks quick when spoken to, and is quite a sensible negro.

Thomas M'Gehee.

October 21. 52—3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a family of NEGROES consisting of five or six, which he will sell on accommodating terms, either together or singly.

M. Adams.

Oct. 21. 52—3w

A WATCH FOUND.

WAS found on the 13th of August, near the Mill of Jas. Faucett, a WATCH, which the owner can have on application to the subscriber, living near Catlett Campbell, esq. three miles west of Hillsborough.

Wm. Faucett.

October 21. 52—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Riley James, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years

Jesse James.

October 28. 53—3w

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I shall expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of November next, a tract of land containing

306 ACRES

more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late William Bingham, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, and adjoining the lands of Robert Whitted, William Mebane and others. A credit of one, two, three, four, and five years will be given, in equal instalments. Bond and sufficient security will be required for the purchase money.

James Webb, C. M. E.

October 7. 50—

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 36—

NOTICE.

ANY person having BOOKS in their possession, belonging to the Franklin Library Society, or have any knowledge where they are, are requested to make the same known to the Librarian. The following is a catalogue of the Books missing, viz:

Thompson's History of the Late War,
Tales of My Landlord,
Stern's Works,
Orator's Guide,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Manuel & Philip Gracia's Confession,
3d & 5th vols. of Inchbald's Farces,
1st volume of St. Roan's Well,
1st volume of Chesterfield's Letters,
7th & 9th vols. of Swift's Works,
3d volume of the Rambler.

Charles H. Cox, *Librarian.*

November 4. 54—3w

NOTICE.

SOME time in the year of 1825, I gave to John Wilson two notes, one for 100 dollars, one for 150 dollars; and one other note was also given to Thomas D. Watts, sheriff, for the tax on a billiard table, for 500 dollars, by Adams & Wilson, and which was paid to the sheriff by Wilson; all of which notes I have paid to Wilson. At the time of our settlement he stated that he had destroyed or lost the notes. This is therefore to forewarn any person from trading for the said notes.

Wm. H. Adams.

October 21. 53 3w

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 13th instant, in the absence of the subscriber, her house was entered by some person or persons unknown, and a chest taken therefrom, carried a small distance, broken open, and a small trunk taken therefrom, containing a deed for a tract of land, and sundry other deeds and papers, together with a note of hand for four hundred and thirty nine dollars, dated in May, 1825, and signed by Caleb Lindsey, Wm. L. Durham, Thomas Roberson, John Snipes and Wm. Durham, sen. with a small credit upon it, the sum not recollected All persons are therefore hereby forwarned from trading for said note or land, as the papers were feloniously taken.

Elizabeth Brewer.

October 21. 52—3w

NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed or took from Major James Allison's a blue Camblet Cloak, belonging to Jacob Hancock, will confer a favor by returning it without delay.

Oct. 21. 52—

MILTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE present Superintendants, the Rev. DANIEL A. PENICK, and the Misses M. & E. SMITH, being anxious to render this institution, in the highest degree, beneficial to the interests of Female Education, feel themselves called upon to present to the public a more extended notice of its course of instruction, regulations, &c. This is thought to be highly proper, and specially due to their patrons, at the present time, on account of the change which is being made in the vacations viz. from the summer and winter, to the spring and fall. The present session, which commenced the 15th of July, will be extended to the middle of March 1829, making a term of eight months. Those parents or guardians who entered their children or wards at the commencement of the present session for five months, will, of course, have the privilege of withdrawing them at the end of five months from the 15th of July, if they think proper. But those who do not withdraw their children or wards at that time, i. e. who continue them in school till after the 15th December, will be regarded as having engaged for the whole term of eight months, and obligated themselves for the tuition fees accordingly.

April and October therefore, in future, will be vacation months, for relaxation and recreation; the summer session of five months commencing the first of May, and the winter session the first of November.

A full course of instruction, in this institution, will embrace the following subjects, the first five or six of which will run through the whole course, viz.

Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar; Geography, Antient, Modern, and Sacred; Astronomy; use of the Globes, and projection of Maps; History of the United States; Philosophy, Natural and Moral; Mnemoics; Cronology; Mythology; History, Aptient and Modern, Profane and Ecclesiastical; Rhetoric; Logic; Chemistry; Composition.

After this, should there be time, attention will be paid to Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, in Colburn's Introduction, and Geometry. The languages will be taught if desired.

Plain and fancy needle work, and vocal music, are taught as far as possible, to all the students. Instrumental music, painting, and ornamental work, to any who may desire it.

A small, but growing Library, of nearly 200 volumes of well selected books, is kept in the Academy, and accessible to all the students.

At the end of every session, premiums are awarded to the most deserving; and to those who shall complete a full course with us, of not less than three years, and who shall stand an approved examination, medals of graduation will be presented. And in addition to this, at the close of each session, a circular will inform the parents and guardians of our pupils, in regard to their studies, deportment, &c.

The prices of tuition, per session, are $11,00, $13,00, and $16.00 according to the branches taught. These are exclusive of ornamental work, which is $6,00, painting $10,00, and music $20,00. Boarding in the best families may be had for $30,00. A deduction is made to those who enter after the opening of the session.

Whilst the above prices are considerably lower than those at many similar institutions, it is confidently expected that few will be found to yield more solid advantages.

It is only necessary to add, that Milton is a very pleasant and healthy place. In proof of this, it ought to be known, that within three years past, no scholar has been detained from school three days at a time, or a week in all during a session. The moral aspect of our town is now good, and is gradually improving. Indeed, there is no doubt that the manners and moral feelings, as well as the intellectual character of young ladies are likely to be improved by residing in Milton.

P S. According to this new arrangement in relation to the vacations, it will be seen that a new session of five months to the middle of march next is now commencing. Parents and guardians would do well to embrace the present favorable opportunity, without delay, to enter their children for the ensuing winter session.

October 16. 53—4w

Fatal Fulfilment of a Singular Presentiment.—Mr. William Beveridge, baker and inn-keeper at Charleston Lime works, about two or three weeks ago, dreamt, and at the same time imagined he heard a voice intimating that he was soon to die, and that in a sudden manner. Having afterwards, at two different times, been visited by the same dream and warning voice, he communicated the matter to his wife, calmly giving her to understand that he looked upon it as a presage that he was soon to be "called away" from her. She, however, aware how little dreams deserve to be made the subject of disquietude, paid very little attention to the circumstance. With him it was very different. So powerful an impression had the whole affair made upon his mind, and so firmly was he convinced of the idea that he was doomed suddenly to bid an eternal adieu to his family, that he immediately set about making up his books and accounts, and arranging his affairs, as a proper preparation for whatever might happen. But what is still more remarkable, a Mr. Miller, shipbuilder in Limekilns, had a similar dream regarding the fate of his friend Mr. Beveridge; and such was the influence it had on his mind, that he could not next morning take breakfast till he had gone to Beveridge and informed him of what had taken place. This corroboration of his nocturnal warnings completely affirmed him in all his apprehensions as to their ominous nature; still he appeared to conduct himself with his usual cheerfulness and attention to business; and it might, but for what followed, have been forgotten by himself, and never recalled to the recollection of his friends, as coupled with his lamented fate. On Tuesday, the 8th instant, a few of Mr. Beveridge's friends had occasion to go to Inverkeithing custom-house, when he proposed to accompany them in a boat, which was agreed to. Mr. Beveridge, although much against the wish of his wife, took his gun with him, for the purpose of amusing himself with shooting by the way.—When his wife pressed him to leave his gun, he told her there was no danger—that she had no cause for alarm, as the day had not yet arrived (alluding to the ominous warnings of his sudden death.) The boat accordingly set off with the party, all of whom appeared to be in high spirits. On arriving at Rosythe Castle, the boat put to shore, and left out one of the party, who had some business to transact at Inverkeithing. It having been agreed that the boat was to remain till this person's return, Mr. Beveridge stepped out and took his gun with him, in the hope of getting a shot as he walked about the shore. On returning to the boat, he used the gun as a support to assist him in stepping in, when it suddenly went off, and discharging its contents in his head, he fell all but lifeless on the spot. Mr. Beveridge had no sooner fallen, than his dog sprung forward, and clasped his legs round his master's body, in which position he laid for a short time, looking steadfastly and anxiously towards him; when, as if to be assured of the extent of the injury his master had suffered, he dipped his nose in the blood which was profusely flowing before him, and then bounded off to his master's house in Charleston, where his appearance and restless manner excited no small alarm in the family. Mr. Beveridge was carried home, where he expired in the course of a few hours.

Glasgow Chron.

Washington City, October 27.

The scaffolding and shed which have so long concealed from the public eye the tympanum of the Capitol have at length been removed, and the lover of the fine arts cannot but be truly gratified with the beautiful production of the chisel which has been disclosed. Mr. Persico has shown himself to be an artist of the superior class, and by the admirable execution of the groupe, has given the utmost effect to a design as chaste and eloquent as ever entered into the imagination of man. The central and principal figure represents the genius of America designated by the appropriate emblems about her, and the bird of Jove at her feet. On her left, Hope, directs the attention of the genius to the bright prospects which open to her, while the latter, pointing to the majestic figure on her right, representing Justice, indicates the righteous restraint which a pure morality has created to regulate the conduct of nations as well as men. The beautiful idea stands before us in a form as classic as the conception which originated it, and elevates to a kindred flame the designer and the artist.

All the figures of the groupe are gigantic, being about nine feet in height. A perfect symmetry has been given to the forms, and the attitudes are at once graceful and expressive. Viewed with the eye of an anatomist, the minuter parts of the human structure are developed with a distinctness and truth which, while it displays the labor which the artist has directed to the production of these details, exhibits also the extent and correctness of his scientific acquirements.

In the draperies of the figures there is great felicity of execution; the fullness, the folds and flow of the mantle, exhibit surpassing excellence. The eagle will, however, be regarded as the *chef d'œuvre* of the artist. Great labor has been exhausted in that requisite finish necessary to produce the feathery effect which instantly strikes the eye of the spectator. The attitude is also strikingly true to nature; and the symmetry of the bird is the most perfect of any we have seen.

The time most advantageous for the examination of this piece of sculpture is when the sun is not so elevated as to throw the shadow of the broad cornice, which surmounts the tympanum over the groupe.

Journal.

ASTRONOMY.—The nearest fixed stars are not placed at immeasurable distances. Dr. Brinkley has found by numerous observations, that the largest star of the constellation Lyra is 20,139,665,000,000 miles, or twenty billions of mile from the earth; and Sir William Herschel, from repeated measurements, considers that the diameter of this star is 2,659,000,000 miles, or three thousand times greater than that of our sun. Our solar system, including sun, planets, satellites, comets, &c. is not stationary, but the whole system has a motion round some distant centre, and is advancing towards the constellation Hercules. Many of the *fixed* stars, so called, are not fixed, but there are systems among them, and it has been discovered that two and sometimes three stars, revolve in proper orbits round a common centre.

The periods and annual motions of a great number of stars have been established within a few years by the observations of Mr. J. Herschel, (son of the late William H.) and Mr. South. One of these stars performs its circuit in 51 years, another in 870 years, another in 1200 years, &c. The appearances and changes among the stars show that new systems of stars are formed, and the sudden disappearance of the most brilliant stars indicates that other systems are destroyed. The operations of the tremendous forces by which these things are effected are not yet discovered. The foregoing facts are derived from the last London Quarterly Review.

The following custom is said to prevail at Munich:—Every child found begging in the streets, is arrested and carried to a charitable establishment. The moment he enters the hospital, and before he is cleaned, and gets the new cloathes intended for him, his portrait is painted in his ragged dress, and precisely as he was found begging. When his education is finished in the hospital, this portrait is given to him, and he promises by an oath, to keep it all his life, in order that he may be reminded of the abject condition from which he may have been rescued, of the obligation he owes to the institution which saved him from misery, and gave him the means by which he was enabled to avoid it in future.

Among the sentences passed at the late session of the Municipal Court in Boston, were the following:—Jonathan D. Bascomb, Nathan Lang, and Robert White, convicted of advertising Lottery Tickets for sale contrary to the act of 1825, chap. 184, were severally fined $30 and costs, which amounted to $10 45 in each case.

Upwards of $4,000,000 are invested in a Manufacturing Establishment in Lowell, Massachusetts, and a Canal is making for water privileges for 12 more Factories.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATET FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdredge, arrived at New York, from Liverpool, brought London papers to the 24th of September, and Liverpool to the 25th.

The latest intelligence from Odessa was of Sept. 3d. The Emperor of Russia embarked for Varna on the 2d of Sept. There are no further official accounts from the armies, but reports which appear to be credited in England, state that a desperate sortie had been made by the Turkish garrison at Choumla, in which they were successful, taking three redoubts, and destroying all the Russian troops that were in them. The Turkish loss is said to be considerable. Constantinople news also speaks of an unsuccessful attempt of the Russians against Varna. The Turkish plan of fighting seems to be to harrass the Russians with constant and vigorous sallies from their fortresses, and thus to keep the Russian forces divided.

The Russians have met with some reverses, and all the principal English editors appear to agree in opinion that their success in the present campaign is extremely problematical. In reference to the rumoured successes of the Turks, the Morning Chronicle holds the following language:—"Armies scattered over such an extensive country as the present theatre of war, surrounded every where by a hostile population, where there is any at all, are peculiarly exposed to losses in detail. The Turks boast of having cut off Russian convoys. Being strong in cavalry, it is probable they have been successful in this way. The climate, too, has as usual thinned the ranks of the Russians. However, obstinate as the defence of the Turks may be, the Russians are bringing up such masses of men that they can hardly fail to carry Choumla. Still much remains, and the season is far advanced."

Lord Cochrane was about to embark for Greece, for the purpose of laying before the president a plan of organization for the Greek marine.

PORTUGAL.—The proclamation of Don Pedro to the Portuguese nation is published. It is a strange document. He addresses the Portuguese as the father of the legitimate Queen Donna Maria II. and as her guardian, and speaks of Miguel as having acted under compulsion. He prayes the Portuguese to fight for the Queen and the constitutional charter.

The number of Portuguese refugees which had arrived at Plymouth up to the 18th of September, exceeded two thousand.

The young Queen of Portugal had not arrived in England on the 24th. She was expected at Falmouth.

It is intended, we understand, that the young Queen, after her landing at Falmouth, is not to proceed direct to London, but to go next to Plymouth, where the refugees from Portugal, the sufferers by adherence to her cause, are chiefly collected, and from thence will come to London through Exeter:—Some days will elapse, therefore, before her majesty arrives in town. Orders have been sent to all the outports from the Admiralty to pay the young Queen all the honours and attentions usually accorded on the visits of Sovereigns, and directions have further been given, we understand, that all her expenses are to be defrayed by the English government. No place has yet been fixed on for the residence of the young Queen in London, but it is by no means improbable that apartments may be offered to her in one of the royal palaces.

Accounts from Toulon, of the 13th of September, state, that the brig Zebra and seven transports sailed on that morning for the Morea, with provisions and stores for the army. A letter from an officer who sailed in the expedition, describes the Greek army as in a very miserable state, both in regard to equipments and supplies of all sorts.

The following is a copy of a letter from Marseilles, dated the 11th Sept 1828: "We have a good deal of activity and bustle, occasioned by the expedition to the Morea, which hath given employment to all the idle tonnage in our port for vessels above 200 tons; the first batch of transports were taken up at 20*l.* per ton per month; the others, however, have been at 16*l.* and the French vessels being all exhausted, a good many foreigners have been engaged, for which only 14*l.* are paid; among them are Americans, English, Dutch, Swedes, Danes, Neapolitans &c. The government ensure the vessels, and pay all port charges. The whole number engaged here has been about one hundred and sixty sail, say 35,000 to 40,000 tons, and about one hundred sail elsewhere. The expedition is on a much greater scale than was at first reported, and will, it is said now, consist of forty or fifty thousand troops: for, in addition to the 60,000 tons of transports, all the ships of war are full of soldiers, and the ships can make repeated trips if necessary; the first division have landed their troops in nine days from Toulon. The object remains a mystery: for the ostensible one of driving the Egyptians from the Morea would be accomplished by six or eight thousand men. To take and hold the Morea as France's share of the spoil, is much more probable."

The Paris papers of Sunday contain intelligence from Odessa, dated the 2d instant. It will be seen that it is now admitted that the Russian army cannot attempt to pass the Balkan this season; but it is said that great efforts are to be made to obtain possession of Varna. Judging however, from the resistance which the Turks have already made, this object, to which it seems Muscovite ambition is now limited, will not be one of easy accomplishment.

From Gazette de France. Monday, September 22.

Odessa, Sept. 2.

The Emperor has embarked in the Flora frigate, and will sail this evening for Varna. The guards, which have taken the road along the coast, by Mangolia, are to arrive at Kavarna on the 5th. Every thing seems to be preparing for a decisive attack upon Varna, probably the last this year, as the season is so far advanced that we can hardly think of a serious operation to pass the Balkan, which seems to be intended some weeks ago. The possession of Varna is of such great importance to the Russian army, that the brave soldiers in the presence of their Emperor will do every thing to obtain it.

On the other hand, a sanguinary conflict is expected, for the Captain Pacha, who defends the place, with a bravery which excites the admiration even of his enemies, is said to have declared, that if the Russians should prove victorious, there should not be one stone left upon another in the town. It is said that after an attack on Varna the Emperor will return to St. Petersburgh, because an offensive campaign is not to be thought of in that country during the winter.

The Empress will leave this town on Friday next to return to St Petersburgh by way of the Crimea Kief.

It is hoped that in the course of the winter negotiation will be set on foot, which will put an end to the evils of war, and lead to an arrangement between Russia and the [illegible] solid basis. *Augsburg Gazette.*

The Augsburgh Gazette announces the concentration of a great number of troops in Russian Poland.

The Grand Duke Constantine leaves Warsaw from time to time to review the different corps.—The total amount of those contained in Valhonia and Poland is 350,000 men.

Constantinople, Aug. 26.

Amongst the most recent measures of defence is, that all the troops that were in the forts of the Dardanelles have been summoned to the capital, so that that side is now open to any attack. This would excite little notice, as the King of England's speech in proroguing parliament affirmed that Russia had engaged not to make any hostile attempt on that side; but the Mussulmen are now disposed to consider it as a certain indication that the Divan has already opened the way to secret engagements with England, and ventures to withdraw its troops from that coast in full confidence that assistance will be afforded it in case of need

It is said that the Russian prisoners taken at Eski Stamboul were all massacred in a fit of rage. Their number is stated at 5 or 600 men.

Hermanstadt, Sept. 3.

The late account of the surprise of some Russian redoubts in the camp before Shumla, on the 27th of August, seems to be confirmed. According to some accounts, which are probably exaggerated, the loss of the Russians amounted to 3000 men killed, and 21 pieces of cannon.

Hamburgh, September 18.

The Courier de Smyrne, of the 9th of August, says, that Lord Cochrane is shortly to return to Greece, with two new steamboats. Colonel Gordon, who has left the Greeks three times, declaring that he would never return, is arrived at Napoli di Romania. He brings a considerable sum of money with him, said to be his own private property.

In another article, dated Poros, Aug. 5, the same paper announces the arrival of two small French vessels at that port—the one with a sum of 500,000 francs on board, the other with a cargo of gunpowder and other necessary stores. These supplies are to be delivered over to the president by M. de St. Denys. An American vessel, freighted with provisions and wearing apparel, sent by the friends of the Greeks in the United States, is also mentioned as arrived.

An article from Zante gives the following account of the present state of Greece: "It is impossible to form any idea of the miserable state of Greece, after more than six years of devastation. From Janina (which is now nothing more than a few cabins, under the cannon of the castle on the lake, lately repaired by the Turks) to Thermopylæ, there does not exist a single village. The flocks are consumed, the lands lie uncultivated, and the few Christians who yet remain in Thessaly, are daily destroyed by the sword, by famine or by sickness. Phocis and Bœotia are reduced to deserts, and the only inhabitants of Attica are those in the Acropolis, of which the Mahomedans have taken possession, resolved to bury themselves in the ruins rather than capitulate. The Morea is equally desolate, and Ibrahim Pacha, in retiring, leaves the country a pray to ruin and anarchy."

London, September 16.

A letter from Lisbon of the 8th instant says:—"The intelligence of the young Queen's arrival at Gibraltar has caused a wonderful sensation here. There were to have been three days salutation from the forts, and three days illumination, in honor of the victory of Madeira. On Sunday this commenced, but the above news has damped their joy and to-day passed without a gun being fired. Many people here think that an attempt will be made to intercept the Queen, on her way to England. They have been at work day and night, on board the Viana, of 50 guns, to get her ready for sea."

Letters from Lisbon, state, that Don Miguel is doing every thing in his power to conciliate the English. The tribunal which liberated Sir John Doyle and Mr. Young was an extraordinary one, convoked by the king's order especially for that purpose. Some English sailors, on whom contraband commodities were found, were set free by his command; and the journals which abused that country have been suppressed.

London, Sept. 22.

Accounts from Lisbon state, that the government are putting in a state of defence the forts of Belem and St. Julien, as they entertain great fear that Don Pedro will send a squadron to blockade them.

London, Sept. 20.

By letters by the Turkey mail, we learn that the revolt of the Janissaries was for some time serious, but had been repressed.

At Navarin the French had taken possession of the forts. The Turkish transports were in sight to take away the Egyptian troops.

The Grand Seignor, we understand, will not accede to the treaty of the 6th of July.

Mr. Dawkins is appointed Charge d'Affaires from this government to the Republic of Greece.

The report of the Messrs. Rotschild having contracted for a loan equal to ten millions sterling, with Austria, is not believed.

Berlin, Sept. 13.

The State Gazette contains the following article from a foreign journal. "According to letters from Constantinople, foreign engineers have been sent from that city to fortify the defiles of the Balkan, and place the towns on the route to Constantinople, in a state of defence; among which are Adrianople, Philippolis and Sophia. The christian peasants are forced to work upon these defences. Constantinople itself is to be strongly fortified; the shore of the Bosphorus bristles with batteries; the vessels are covered with men; and the old ships are transformed into pontons. In the vicinity of the seven towers a camp, flanked by fortifications, is to be erected, in order to serve as a refuge in case the city should fall a prey to conflagration. The heights of Pera and Galata are fortified with entrenchments—and the Sultan appears to prefer the imitating the example of Constantine Paleologus, rather than surrender. All this is very magnanimous; but it is still not the less true that the Balkans are the real ramparts of the capital.

Shumla contains a garrison of 40 or 50,000 men, of which nearly 10,000 are regular troops commanded by the Seraskier, Hussein Pacha. But the advantages of this entrenched camp are increased in consequence of its comprising nearly all the eminences, which formerly held it in check. On the other hand it offers to the army of the enemy (the Turks) the means of aiding at will the garrisons of the fortresses on the Danube, and the power of marching upon the flank of any corps which may pass the Balkans by another route. Thus as long as Shumla is not reduced—or that, by occupying all the roads whether to the Danube, or the interior of the Ottoman Empire, by which the Russians can march an army across the Balkan, of sufficient force to guarantee success—all operations must be difficult and perilous.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Extract of a letter dated Rio Janeiro, Aug. 29.

"Peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres was signed yesterday. Brazil comes out of the war with the loss of a good deal of character, and burthened with debt.

"Mr. Tudor, our charge, has adjusted with this government the affair of the brig Spark, to the satisfaction of the American owner. The aggravating circumstances of this case required that it should be settled first and by itself. It was, you know, this Spark that kindled such a flame in the United States against the Brazilians.

"This government has appointed a commission to settle with our citizens having claims upon it for injuries growing out of the war and the blockade. Arbitrators are to decide in cases where the commissioners and the claimants cannot agree. It is expected that these claims will be liquidated without much delay, and be paid, probably, in government bonds, received at the Custom House in satisfaction of duties.

"Mr. Tudor is at present engaged in forming a commercial treaty, and no doubt a treaty will be received at Washington before the end of the next session of congress."

The following proceedings took place recently at Rouen Court of Assize, France:—

"The prisoner on hearing a part of the evidence, manifested considerable emotion, then fainted and fell to the ground; when she recovered, the president resumed the proceedings, but was interrupted by a noise on the bench where the gens d'armes were sitting. It appears that a respectable old gentleman had wished to seat himself in one corner, when a gens d'arme with great rudeness and brutality, took him by the arm, and desired him to withdraw. On the old gentleman's remonstrating, the gens d'arme became more violent, turned him around forcibly, and exclaimed "I arrest you."—The president here interfered, and said, "Gens d'arme take out that person.

One of the advocates then rose from the bar, and said "This gentleman has committed no crime by sitting on the bench with the gens d'armes. I have the honor to know him. He was formerly an advocate in the parliament of Paris; he is eighty years of age, and his gray hairs are entitled to reverence."

The President: he is not in the costume of his profession, and is in one of the reserved places; therefore, gens d'armes turn him out.

The old gentlemen then said, "I have one of your own cards authorising me to sit in one of the reserved places; I have been fifty-six years an advocate, and never yet failed in respect to the bench." Notwithstanding this appeal the president insisted on his being turned out. On the old gentleman moving to obey the order, the entire bar, with the exception of the prisoner's counsel, rose, and indignantly quitted the court. The prisoner's counsel observed aloud, "I would follow your example, gentlemen, if my duty did not retain me here."

Baltimore, Oct. 31.

QUICK WORK.—On Wednesday morning the shaft of the Steam-boat Philadelphia was broken, off North Point, and the mail was not received in time to be despatched from Baltimore to Washington until half past 10. Messrs. Stockton & Stokes had in waiting a light wagon with four fine greys, ready to fly at the first crack of the whip.

John McKean, a reins-man of the first chop, took the box, and driving through the 40 miles in three hours and fifty-five minutes, delivered the mail at Washington, preventing a break in the connexion with the South.

To a man who has an eye for the thing, and delights in seeing work well done, it is gratifying to see the *style* in which this faithful driver takes his seat and handles his reins. The very horses know by the handling that he on the box knows his business and *theirs too.* Many a mock hero has been praised to the skies for a battle in which he displayed not half the strength of nerve, quickness of eye, and self-possession, evinced by a bold driver of a mail stage; and who can calculate how much evil he sometimes prevents by saving a mail? And, after all, whether in high or in low rank—

"Worth makes the man, want of it the fellow,
The rest is either leather or prunella"

McKean is the same who brought us the president's message last year, in two hours forty-five minutes.

Amer. Fs

During the past summer, the western part of the state of New York, and a considerable portion of the province of Upper Canada have been visited by fevers, which have prevailed very generally among the inhabitants, and been in very many instances of fatal severity. In addition to this calamity, the wheat and corn crops have come in very light, and the want and sufferings of some families have been so great as to call forth the public sympathy, expressed by meetings, called for the relief of sufferers. The sickness, as well as the failure of the crops, are attributed to the great quantities of rain which fell during the summer. While many of the citizens of this territory commiserate the sufferings of those who were once their neighbors, they cannot but be thankful to that Providence which has exempted them from the calamities to which we have alluded, and blessed them with health and an abundant harvest.

Detroit Gaz.

MANSLAUGHTER.

We know not whether murder or manslaughter be the appropriate term for the outrage mentioned below; and we are at a loss also to say, whether we should be most moved with pity for the folly of those thoughtless persons who rashly throw their lives into the hands of ignorant and unprincipled pretenders, or with indignation at the presumptuous wretch who wilfully imposes upon the credulity, and recklessly tampers with the lives of his fellow beings. We copy this from the Bangor Register. And we are the more disposed to aid in making it public, because several instances of the kind have come to our knowledge in this part of the country.

Christian Register.

Beware of Quacks.—Died, in Bangor, Mrs. Pike, wife of Nathaniel Pike, formerly of Waterford. If our information be correct, the deceased fell a victim to ignorance and presumption. It was stated to us that the deceased was a strong healthy woman; that she complained on Friday and Saturday of a cold. On Sunday she appeared rather more ill, though she got up in the morning, made up her bed, and sat up some time. At noon she was induced to send for a Steam Doctor. After taking, as our informant expressed it, four or five pukes in quick succession, she appeared much distressed, and some deranged, which alarmed her friends. The Doctor gravely told them that she had sometime in her life taken opium, these appearances were no more than might be expected, for his medicine was battling the opium, and would soon gain the day. Thus, their apprehensions were quieted, and the operations continued, alternately puking, then raising the steam to the highest power, then dashing on the coldest of water; all the while pouring down Cayenne, to keep up the inward heat, till Monday night, when the patient expired.

Fruits of the Earth.—Three pears, not the largest it had produced, fell from a tree in Genesee, last week, and weighed sixty seven ounces. Three apples, in Bennington, Vt. weighed 3 lbs. 13 z, one of them 1 lb. 7 z. The Berkshire (Mass.) American describes a French turnip, or ruta baga root, raised in Stamford, which is —— "too large to get into a country paper." A single potato in West Newbury produced 760, weighing 246 lbs. measuring 4 bushels, 10 of them weighing 17 lbs. *N. Y. Statesman.*

A New Disease.—La Chinique, a medical paper, which appears in Paris three times a week, gives an account of a new kind of disease, which has recently been making great ravages in that capital. The patients are described as first suffering from great shiverings, then from burning sensations in the hands and feet, and lastly, from the total loss of every limb. Depletion, bark, opium, and other means of cure, have been tried without effect, and most of the patients have died.

In the transactions of a late sitting of the French Academy of Sciences there is an account of a shower of a singular nature, with which a part of Persia has been visited. The ground was covered, to a considerable extent, six inches deep, with a substance that was eagerly eaten both by men and cattle. It turned out to be a species of lichen, already described by botanists, carried away and precipitated in this manner by some peculiar action of the winds.

St. Catharine's, (Lower Canada,) October 9.

Our village was brilliantly illuminated, from one end to the other, this evening, in honour of the arrival of Mr. Merritt from London, with abundant means to complete the Welland Canal, *as it should be.* Bonfires and fireworks, a continued discharge of musketry, music and various other demonstrations of joy were also exhibited on the occasion, with the utmost alacrity and good cheer. Three flags were waving in the air during the day—one the Union Jack; another containing the name of "Merritt," in large capitals; and a third, on which was elegantly painted in gold letters, the sentiment which was given with acclamations on his arrival at the centre of the public—"*Honour to whom honour is due.*"

A recent number of The Constitutionnel contains an advertisement from the numerous marriage negociators in Paris, in which it is announced that a rich agriculturist wishes to dispose of two daughters, one only 19 the other 20 years of age, with agreeable manners and persons, and possessing each a wedding portion of 450,000 francs. This is an opportunity which will set all the Irish fortune hunters in Paris in activity.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 12.

ELECTORAL.

Administration Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

First Dist.—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmond Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward [illegible]all, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Jackson Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

First District—Robert Love, of Haywood,
Second, Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes,
Third, Peter Forney, of Lincoln,
Fourth, John Giles, of Rowan,
Fifth, Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham,
Sixth, John M. Morehead, of Guilford,
Seventh, [illegible]alter F. Leak, of Richmond,
Eighth, [illegible]illie P. Ma[illegible]gum, of Orange,
Ninth, Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Wake,
Tenth, John Hall, of Warren,
Eleventh, Joseph J. [illegible]illiams, of Martin,
Twelfth, Kedar Ballard, of Gates,
Thirteenth, Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe,
Fourteenth, Richard D. Speight, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

*** The Election takes place on the second Thursday (the 13th) of November next.

Internal Improvements—The board at their meeting on Saturday last, authorized a further subscription, on the part of the state, to the stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company, of twenty-five thousand dollars, to enable that company to construct locks from the basin at Weldon into the river below, under the provisions of the act of assembly passed in the year 1823.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Nash, civil engineer of the state, who is at present on the Cape-Fear, has caused to be removed some obstructions which had formed at the Spring-hill shoals, three miles below Fayetteville, since they were opened by Mr. Keene, early in the summer, which has set the boats afloat again. Mr. Nash, who is on his way down the river, in order to discover what work still remains to be done, necessary to make good the navigation, will also remove some impediments near Elizabethtown. He will then proceed to view the progress of the work effected by the dredging machine during the Summer, on the channel of the river below Wilmington, so that the result may be reported by the board to the general assembly at its approaching session.

We rejoice, also, that a number of hands are at present employed under the direction of Mr. Keene, on Smilie's falls, which present the greatest difficulty in navigating the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Haywood, and that there is every prospect of speedily effecting a good batteaux navigation between those two towns, by means of sluicing. *Ral. Reg.*

The son of Wm. Cuthbert, merchant, of Petersburg, an interesting and promising youth in the 12th year of his age, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion, while on a gunning expedition in the vicinity of that town, on the 29th ultimo.

The corner stone of the University of Alabama, was laid on the 9th ult. in the presence of a very respectable number of the citizens of Tuscaloosa. A copy of each paper published in the state was deposited under the stone.

The Rhode Island American states, that a child of Mr. Zachariah Chafee, while at play, was run over by a wagon loaded with stone, and instantly killed.

Joseph Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the president to be judge of the United States, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in place of Richard Peters, deceased.

We are requested to state, and we hope by doing so to serve a hero of the revolution that Major *Alexander Garden* of Charleston, S. C. who was an officer in Col. Lee's Legion, is about to publish a second series of "Anecdotes of the Revolution," and that *Duncan MacRae*, esq. of this place, will receive subscribers to the work. We hope it will be as liberally encouraged as his first volume, which very deservedly obtained a share of public favor throughout the United States. *Car. Observer.*

North Carolina Notes—We learn that our bank notes are much sought after in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, at only 8 per cent. discount. They are 2 per cent. here. *Ibid.*

Grain, &c.—We are pleased to state, that wheat has again risen in the New York market, sales of Southern having been made on the 29th ult. at $1 50. This is occasioned by accounts from England, stating that the crop is housed, and though abundant, yet it is so much damaged by the wet weather as to be worth but little. We still see large quantities of wheat daily coming to this market in the back country wagons, and the price being up in New York, and our river opened by the late heavy rains, we think we may promise the farmer that the present good price, at least, will be maintained for some time to come. *Ibid.*

Greensborough, November 8.

Pursuant to the sentence of the Court, Jesse Upton from Randolph county, for the murder of his wife, was executed yesterday, he made no particular confession of his guilt.—the concourse of people was unusually large, and he admonished them to take warning from his fate.

We are truly sorry to state, that Nathaniel Small, of this county, on his way to the place of execution, was thrown from his horse, and died in a short time afterwards.

Gen. Thomas Pinckney, a distinguished citizen and soldier of the revolution, died at Charleston, on the 2d inst. in the 79th year of his age. His funeral was attended by a very large portion of the citizens of the place, and the colours of the shipping in the harbour were displayed at halfmast during the day.

Col. Brearly, with a party of 500 emigrating Indians, left the Creek nation about ten or twelve days since, for the Arkansas.

MARKETS.

In Philadelphia.—*Flour* is quoted at 6 25, superfine. *Rye* $3 25.

Corn Meal $2 75 per bbl. and $12 a 12 50 per hhd. These articles are in demand.

Wheat is worth $1 12½ a 1 20, in demand.

Indian Corn, good supply at 40 a 41 for white, 43 a 45 for yellow.

Charleston.—*Flour* is quoted at $7—sold to bakers; there is, however, no demand for the article for exportation.

New York.—*Flour* is quoted $6¾ a 7.

Corn Meal $3 12 per bbl. and $13 50 per hhd.

Wheat 15,000 bushels of Virginia have been sold at $1 31½ a 1 38½. Old Gennessee at 1 50.

Corn, Southern, 42 a 45, Northern, yellow, 54 a 56.

Boston.—*Flour*, Philadelphia is quoted at $6 75 a 6 87; Baltimore, Howard street, $7 25.

Corn, Southern, new, 58 a 60.

Valuable Arrival.—The ship Meridian, Myers, arrived below at Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, from Chili, besides a cargo of copper, cocoa, &c. has, we learn, (says the American) about *five hundred thousand dollars* in specie, chiefly for merchants of Baltimore.

A new and safe mode of duelling.—We understand that a negro boy at one of the taverns in this city, a few days ago, took up a pistol, which he supposed was not charged, placed himself before a large mirror, took deliberate aim at his own image, and pulled the trigger; when lo! the pistol fired and completely demolished the glass. *Ral. Star.*

Norfolk, Va. Oct. 15.

One of our clothiers showed us yesterday a piece of *domestic* blue broad cloth, just received by him, which in point of finish, might vie with any cloth of similar quality manufactured in Great Britain. He also showed us two pieces of iron grey cloth; one of English manufacture, purchased by him in Boston last year, (before the new tariff,) at auction, and upon what was considered exceedingly low terms; the other of domestic manufacture, purchased the present season, at precisely the same price, but as to quality at least ten per cent. better than the imported article, and of a far superior finish. If our good friends in the country have a notion that the new duties on woollens will increase the price, they will be agreeably disappointed. The prices have not risen, but in most cases fallen. Some of the Jackson men, however, will not purchase American manufactured woollens at any price; they prefer British. *Herald.*

In the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut, Thursday the 27th inst. has been appointed a day of public thanksgiving and praise throughout those states.

From a notice in the Norfolk Beacon, it appears that place is infested by mad dogs. A coloured woman and a cow had been bitten within the last few days.

Extract of a letter from T. M. Duke, esq. formerly of Washington, Ky. and now a resident in Texas.

San Felipe de Austin, July 24, 1828.

"Isaac B. Desha, who was so long confined in Kentucky for the murder of Baker, is now in confinement in this place on a charge of the same kind: the circumstances are these:—Last April Desha arrived here on board the schooner Rights of Man, from New Orleans, in company with a man by the name of Thomas or John Early, of Brown county, Ohio, who visited this country for the purpose of removing his family here. Desha passed by the name of John Parker; they arrived in this town early in May, and remained only a few days here, and left this for San Antonio. When they left there Desha was without funds, and Early had a pretty smart sum with him. Desha arrived in San Antonia without Early, and spent money freely. On his return to this place I had him arrested, and have sent out men to-day to examine for the body of said Early. The evidence that I have been able to collect as yet, is very strong against him, and I am very much afraid that he has murdered his companion. Yesterday he confessed to me, that he was Isaac B. Desha; but not until he had been identified by a gentleman in this country. I was satisfied in my own mind that he was Desha from his family resemblance and his breathing through a silver tube."

From the Liberty (Mississippi) Press.
October 1, 1828.

MR. KING—I have lately had a visit from my brother living in Texas, who informed me that before he left that country, the civil authorities in San Felippe, had apprehended a man, who called himself Parker, for the supposed murder of a Mr. Early, (if I recollect right) from the state of Ohio.

He states, from the manner which Parker uniformly wore his cravat, they supposed he had a wound in his throat; and on examination found a silver tube leading into his windpipe, upon which, and other corrob rating circumstances, they supposed him to be DESHA, the murderer of Baker. Since my brother's departure from this country, he writes me that "he understands that Parker *alias* Desha, has died a natural death, and thus saved the good people of Texas the trouble of hanging him: before he died, he confessed he killed Baker and one other man in Kentucky; and that he killed Early on the Big Sandy in Texas, while he (Early) was asleep.

"The guilty shall not go unpunished." B.

The following is an extract of a letter from an undoubted source, dated San Felipe De Austin, in the Province of Texas, August 13, 1828.

"Isaac B. Desha is no more. He died in confinement in this village (San Felipe) on a charge for murdering his fellow-traveller on the La Bacha river, between this place and San Antonio. He died the day before his trial was to have been had. The evidence of his guilt was circumstantial entirely, but of the strongest kind. That he would have been convicted there is no doubt, had he lived one day longer. The name of the gentleman who was murdered was —— Early." *Alabama Journal.*

Wrapping paper and Pasteboard, from Oat straw, are made at the paper mill of Mr. Shyrock of Chambersburg, Pa. which are represented to be very superior in quality.

The cow cabbage, produced in La Vendee, France, grows to the height of from 12 to 15 feet. Sixty plants are sufficient provender for a cow a whole year, and they last four years without replanting

Trespass.—A verdict of $5000 has been obtained in New York city, by John A. Sturgevant, against Jera Waterbury and others, for a trespass in entering plaintiff's store, removing his property, and ruining him in is business, under pretence of securing a debt of $200.

The Southern Review.—The concluding number of the second volume of this periodical, lately published, contains a brief sketch of the navy of the United States, from its first organization. A portion of the article is given to the consideration of the earlier Algerine aggressions; in the course of which allusion is made to the secret employment, by the United States, of the Mathurins, "a religious order in France, instituted in ancient times, for the redemption of Christian captives from infidel powers." The following extract from this article will furnish information new to most of our readers:

"They kept, we are informed, secret agents at the courts of those powers, constantly employed in seeking out and redeeming the captives of their own country, which they effected on much more reasonable terms than had ever been accomplished by the public agents of any government in Europe. This benevolent order of men readily undertook the task of acting as the secret agents of the United States, in redeeming American captives. It was, however, considered necessary to their success, that the idea should be held out, that the American government had determined to abandon their citizens to their fate. All public negociations, therefore ceased; the daily allowance of provisions formerly made, and in which we are told was so liberal as to evince that it came from a public source, was withdrawn, and to destroy every expectation of a redemption by the United States, the bills of the Spanish Consul were not answered: and it was even found necessary (says Mr. Jefferson) "to go so far as to suffer the captives themselve, and their friends to believe, that no attention was paid to them, and that no notice would be taken of their letters." "It would have been unsafe, (he continues) to trust them with a secret, the disclosure of which might forever prevent their redemption, by raising the demand of the captors to sums, which a due regard to our seamen, still in freedom, would forbid us to give. This was the most trying of all our circumstances, and drew from them the most afflicting reproaches. But where there was a prospect of serving the cause of humanity, or promoting the welfare of their country, the president and his secretary of state were not to be deterred from going boldly forward in the path of duty—through by so doing, they necessarily subjected themselves to imputations, which to men of refined sentiment and patriotic feelings, must have been, of all others, the most difficult to be borne in silence."

Sugar Cane.—We have seen a specimen of the Sugar Cane raised in the neighborhood of this town, which proves, we think, beyond a doubt, that this valuable article may become one of the staple products of this state. The Cane we saw green on the plantation of George Pollock, Esq. on Trent river—it has fourteen joints, ten of which, it is supposed, will yield Sugar—it is four feet long and five and a half inches in circumference. Our agricultural friends can examine it at the Newbern Bank. We are informed that two rows of the rottoons planted in April last, twenty-five yards long and three feet apart, produced 247 stalks already cut, and that about 50 remain to be cut.—These were the products of 38 hills only, several not yielding any, owing, it is supposed, to the rattoons not being perfect. They were not at all affected by the sharp frost on the 10th inst. and appear less sensible to frost than the cotton. The ground was highland, made rich by manure, and produces about 800 lbs. of cotton to the acre. This is a specimen of the ribbon cane. *Fewbern Spectator.*

Painting Houses—A writer in the New England Farmer says it has been proved by repeated experiments "that a house painted late in autumn or in winter, will hold the paint more than twice as long as one painted in warm weather." And he gives as a reason, that in cold weather the oil and other ingredients form a hard cement, whereas in warm weather the oil penetrates into the wood, and leaves the other parts dry so that they crumble off. This is a subject worthy the attention, as the expense of keeping them well painted has hitherto been a serious inroad upon the purse.

The Christian Intelligencer relates an anecdote of a person living in a town not a hundred miles from Hallowel, who was a most zealous partizan in favor of governor Strong, in days gone by. One morning he took from the Post Office a printed sheet, directed to his name, and on opening, found it headed—*Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, and looking at the bottom, he saw the name of Caleb Strong. The thought came into the man's head, like lightning, that the governor had sued him; he turned pale with rage—said he never owed the old scoundrel one cent, and now, for all his zeal in the governor's favour, he had been sued. On applying to a lawyer for advice, the writ turned out to be a commission for a Justice of the Peace.

Boston Palladium.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Was appointed, in 1794, by Washington, Minister to the Netherlands, and in 1796 Minister to Portugal, and was considered the "most valuable public character we had abroad."

So highly was he esteemed by Mr. Jefferson, in 1785, that he said to Mr. Gerry—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man."

In 1803, while a member of the senate of Massachusetts, he was elected to the senate of the United States, over Timothy Pickering.

During the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, he was elevated, by the ballots of the senate, to thirty of the most important committees.

Mr. Madison commissioned him to Russia, appointed him first to negotiate the treaty of Ghent, and subsequently minister to Great Britain.

Mr. Monroe placed him first in his cabinet; whose appointment Gen. Jackson declared the best that could be made.

In 1824 he was elevated to the highest office in the world.

His *administration*, though assailed from the beginning by an opposition unexampled for its bitterness and profligacy, has been singularly prosperous.

And he, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, and besides applying *twelve millions* to works of public improvement and national defence, *has paid more than thirty-three millions of the public debt.* *Nat. Intel.*

An Extraordinary Woman.—There now resides in Montgomery county, in this state, a lady in the 55th year of her age, who weighs 510 pounds. Her stature is rather low; she is the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, and she says none of her relations are above the ordinary size. At 20 years of age she weighed 135 pounds, and commenced becoming corpulent at 30; her general health is good, but from her unwieldly size she can walk but a few steps.

Nashville Banner.

The Russian Invasion.—"It is," says the London New Times, "clearly a war of agression and extermination. Should the Russians reach Constantinople, Turkey in Europe will be made a desert."

A reverend gentleman in Virginia, not long since, being in company with a number of his friends, and the presidential election becoming the topic of conversation, was asked to give his opinion upon that subject. He replied it was a subject he did not meddle with, and declined expressing an opinion. This, however, did not satisfy one of his Jackson friends, who still insisted. The good man then observed: "My prayer to my blessed Father in Heaven is, that when I die I may be buried with my head on my shoulders." The Jacksonite immediately exclaimed: "Why it's as clear as the light of the sun, you are not for Jackson!"

Maternal Sensibility.—A friend has related to us an anecdote which places the female character in a light equally new and extraordinary. An old woman living in the town of ——, was blessed with a daughter of rather eccentric morals. One of her aberations from what is considered the straight path, conferred upon her the notice of the administrators of law and justice, and, after the preliminaries, she was about to be delivered into the hands of that finisher of the law—JackKetch.—Several of the old woman's neighbors called upon her on the morning of the day appointed for the exit of her daughter. Her house was in a disordered condition, for which she apologized thus:—

"You mus'nt look round the room—every thing is all hoity toity—husband and Johnny have gone to mowing—I've got to bake to day, and Abby is going to be hung this afternoon." *Eng. Pap.*

A fire broke out in Troy, N. York, on the 28th ult. which destroyed three or four buildings. Damage estimated at 10,000 dollars.

CASH.

THE subscriber will give Fifty Cents for good WHEAT, delivered at his Mill.
He keeps for sale Flour, Bran, and Middlings.

J. Webb.

Sept. 39. 49—4w

From the New York American

TO MY WIFE—*With a Moment of our Wedding Day.*

Anither twalmonth's h d awa'—
A second year has flown awiud,
An' mercies rich around us fa',
For heaven is ever, ever kind.

A wee-bit bairn has blest our lot,
Wi' smilin' mou' an' sparklin' e'e;
Oh! be the gudeness ne'er forgot,
That placed the darlin' on my knee!

Then may we strive to tent it weel,
An' guide its toddlin' footsteps right:
Teach it in humble prayer to kneel,
An' look aboon for light.

So let the gude I ower you fling,
Mind you o' blessin's from above;
An' may anither twalmonth bring
Monie a boon, an' gar us sing,
"*His banner over us love.*"

REMINISCENCES.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Speaking of hot Summers, dry weather, and thunder storms, reminds us of the recollections of the Summer of 1785, in Norfolk, as we have heard them recounted by some of our elder inhabitants—a Summer which, so far as their experience enables them to decide, has owned no equal. A continued drought prevailed during the whole of the month of June of that year; and if, haply, there was a momentary sprinkle of rain, it immediately ascended from the hot and parched earth in steamy vapor, as if the drops had fallen on heated iron; and if there was a passing current of air in the fervid sunshine, it was felt like a puff of heat from the mouth of an oven. Yet every day the suffering sons of Terra were tantalized with the promise of a copious shower: broken promises, alas! for no genial drop descended from the lowering heavens. The sky, indeed, was, for a time, overcast with black and heavy clouds, but emitted no steam, save that of the electric fluid, which pierced, as it were, in rapid succession, the lurid curtain of the skies, waking the awful thunder. Certes, the thunder and lightning were so terrible at these times, that well might that wretch "tremble" who "had within him undivulged crims unwhipped of justice;" and all who witnessed the angry face and voice of the perturbed and gloomy heavens, might readily enough have conceived the idea which the mad poet, Nat Lee, has made one of his heroes utter:—"The gods above are angry, and talk big."

But, though the heavens frowned upon the earth in dark and solemn majesty, threatening it with a general inundation—and the lightning gleamed, and the thunder rolled in awful grandeur—the clouds wept not.—but, breaking into a dark grey fleece, whirled their way to the north east, and sunk below the horizon, dry as they came; the lightning played no longer, and the thunder was hushed in stillness. Then followed, however, the evening's sea breeze—kind boon of Providence to the good old borough! fanning and refreshing exhausted nature, and affording to the distilled and parboiled sufferers of the day's heat, a foretaste of Elysium.

On such a day as we have attempted to describe, a countryman called at the store of a respectable merchant, (now no more) on Main street, near where the Post Office is now kept, to purchase a barrel of pork, which having bargained for, a lad in the store was sent with him to the warehouse, to deliver it. The warehouse was situated on one of the newly made wharves, on the south side of the *river of Sticks*, (query, *Styx?*) now Union street, about 850 yards in the rear of the store, probably near the site of the present United States Custom House.

Perhaps we should here remark, that Norfolk, at that time, was just rising, Phœnix-like, from her ashes, in which she had lain since the ever-memorable era of the 1st January, 1776, when friends and foes combined to reduce her to that melancholy condition. The houses were few and far between; quite sparse, and of humble dimensions. In a word, the progress of building and improvement kept an unequal pace with the rapid strides of her commercial prosperity, and the merchants were but indifferently accommodated with store room for their merchandize and produce, being frequently compelled to *shed* it, and even, at times, to leave it under watch in the open air. Hence, it will not seem absurd as it proved to be unfortunate, that, in the warehouse which contained the pork of our merchant, there should have be stored nearly 300 kegs of *gunpowder* over the collar beams, on a flooring of *whip and cross-cut saws!* The danger to be apprehended from the association of these co-agents of destruction, perhaps never once occupied the mind of the merchant, who no doubt, was too busy counting his gains to calculate about casualities.

And before we permit the countryman and the youth who was sent with him to show the pork, to set out on their errand, we must inform the reader, that the diurnal thunder cloud was just then lowering over the town, flashing and crashing at a dreadful rate. They proceeded on, however, regarding the awful strife as a matter that concerned not them (such is the effect of habit) until they had got about half way, when the countryman asked if the barrels could be opened handily. The lad informed him that it would be necessary to employ a cooper if he wished to have any of them opened, and that it would be at the expense of the buyer. "Well," said the countryman, "if you have a gimblet, I can taste the pickle, and that will do." "Very well," said the youth, "if you will continue on to the warehouse, I will run back to the store and get one"—"You can do so," replied the man, "and I will meet you at the warehouse in a few minutes; in the meantime I will just step a little way, on some other business."

The reader will think, no doubt, that we are abusing his patience by such uninteresting details as these: but the fact is, we cann t get along without it. By and by, it will be seen that, if it had not happened that the countryman had "other business" to call him out of the way he was going, he would, instead of tasting the quality of pork, have been himself made pork meet for the earth; and that, if the youth had not been, as most youths are a very forgetful youth—if, in short, he had not forgot that, in a previous trip to the warehouse, that day, he had left the gimblet, instead of taking it back to the store, as he should have done—and so have kept on to the warehouse, and not turned back to seek it at the store, he, too, would have been "numbered with the wreck of things that were," instead of being, at this day, a venerable sire, and a respected and estimable member of our community. Thus it is that a superintending Providence accomplishes its ends and weaves man's destiny. "There is a special Providence in the fall of a sparrow," says the greatest of poets quoting from divine authority; and how palpably is this beautiful thought illustrated in the case before us.

The young man, as we have hinted, recollecting (not however, till he had delayed some minutes in searching for it in the store) that he had left the gimblet at the warehouse, ran out of the store to proceed thither, but had got only a few steps from the door, when he was blinded by a sudden burst of flame, which flashed across his sight, and in the same instant was stunned by the noise of an explosion far more terrific than any idea he had ever formed of the power of sound. It shook the earth as it were, to its centre.

Not imagining, however, that it was any thing else than an electric explosion, as soon as he had recovered from the shock, he turned down the path way that led to the warehouse when, to his utter astonishment and dismay, that building was no where to be seen! It had vanished as if by enchantment; and as he approached the spot where, but a few minutes before, he had seen it stand, he perceived the surrounding space strewed with its timbers, and with fragments of the merchandizes it contained. The lightning had struck it, attracted, no doubt, by the steel saws in the loft, and, communicating to the powder, produced the awful catastrophe.

Very few who now remain in our borough have any recollection of this remarkable event in its history; and there had not then been a newspaper established to hand down a record of it to posterity. Indeed, if there had been, so little impression did such incidents make upon the public mind in those days of bustle and business, that it is probable the stupid dog of an editor would have despatched it in a dozen lines, or what is just as likely omitted to notice it at all. Unlike the more enlightened editors of the present day, who could delight to grace a tale like this with "decent horror," and spin it out to the length of two columns at least. The recollection does exist, however, and be it our task to perpetuate it.

Many are the remarkable facts connected with this fearful occurrence. A respected citizen, then a youth of seventeen or eighteen, was crossing the ferry from Portsmouth, and had a full view of the explosion. He describes it as a picture of the sublime and terrific, of which no one can form an idea, who has not seen a volcano in full blast, or read Lord Byron's graphic description of the blowing up of the Church of Corinth.

Up to the sky like rockets go
All that mingled there below.

There was a large quantity of bacon stored in the warehouse when it blew up, which was hurled aloft amid the smoke, and presented the appearance of a flock of black birds winging their way among the clouds. They soon took a downward direction, however, and presently a shower of bacon hams fell upon the decks of the shipping, or mingled with the pickled pork which strewed the wharf.

Some fell in the *dock*, which received the sprinkles
With a thousand circling wrinkles——
Bacon and salt pork. "Those be they?
Let their owners see and say.

Some of the saws fell as distant as Hutching's wharf. One of them was rolled up like a piece of ribbon. A small craft was lying in the dock, only a few paces from the building, and a man was standing on the deck in the act of putting on his jacket; but strange to say, he received not the slightest injury. Two negro men were sitting on the steps of one of the doors of the house, counting over the little change they had received for their labor—poor fellows! they little dreamed they were so near the settlement of their last account. They were blown to a considerable distance, shockingly mangled and literally skewered with splinters. All the houses on Main street had their windows which faced the explosion shattered to pieces; while, on those of the opposite side, there was not a single pane cracked.

No lives were lost, save those of the two negroes. A gentleman had just walked past the warehouse, going up to Main street, but, though more than 50 yards from it, received no injury.

The concussion was so great, that a gentleman taking his wine with a few friends, near the head of Bank street, declared that the glasses were started two or three inches from the tables by it.

This Summer was also remarkable for the highest tide ever known in Norfolk, before or since, by the oldest inhabitants of that day or this.

From the New-York Morning Courier.

Turkish Administration of Justice.

There are some things in which we might take a lesson from the Turks, particularly in the administration of justice. They do not waste months and years in the litigation of suits—the law is prompt and decided in its movements; nor do they recognize our metaphysical distinction between equity and justice. Processes and returns, declarations and pleas, with their ten thousand et ceteras, do not put their hands into the poor client's pocket in the shape of interminable bills of costs, until he falls into the arms of ruin, in the pursuit of justice. In Turkey every man is his own bailiff and his own attorney. When the parties come before the Judge, the plaintiff states his claim and the defendant makes his reply—witnesses are examined, and a decision is made at once. There are no arrests of judgment, or writs of error; after a decree is pronounced it is irreversible. There may be, there must be occasional wrong in such a system—Judges may be prejudiced, partial, and unjust; but even prompt injustice is better than protracted litigation. Besides, the injured party can always seek redress by appealing to the Sultan, and the history of this singular people abounds with instances of punishment inflicted on unrighteous Judges.

Robbers and murderers are hanged—traitors are beheaded. Criminals in a small way, are bastinadoed. This practice is condemned by the civilized world, perhaps justly; but there are many cases in which corporal punishment would answer a better purpose than imprisonment. It is possible that we have refined too much on the rudeness of our forefathers, and that the pillory for knaves, and the ducking stool for scolds, were not quite so inhuman as we are taught to consider them.

Al Koran.

The nature of the Turkish creed is as little known to the people generally, as the Turkish character. Some of its points are curious enough.

The Turks insist upon the *unity* of God. They believe that the Saviour was the son of the Virgin Mary, and was conceived by the "Rauah," which is the *breath* or *spirit* of God. They believe that he was a great prophet—that he had the power of performing miracles—that he foretold the coming of Mahomet, who is also no more than a prophet. They believe that Christ shall come to judge the world—that he shall reign forty years in Damascus, during which time Anti-Christ shall arise, after whose destruction Christ shall ascend into Heaven, and then the day of judgment shall be held. They believe that the Gospel was sent to Jesus as the Law was to Moses, and the Psalms to David.

They believe all the Prophets of the Old Testament—they believe in Paradise, in Hell, but not in Purgatory. Instead of this they have a place called "Araf," to be inhabited by those who have led an insignificant life, in which the good and evil are about equally balanced. The Paradise of Mahomet is sensual—lovely gardens, fair fruits, fresh fountains, flowing rivers of milk and wine, the song of the Houris—every thing is addressed to the senses. So is it also with their Hell—the wicked are to drink scalding water, and to eat the bitter fruit of the *Zacon*. Still, for awhile they have hope; if their *faith* be proof against torment, after all their sins are washed away in the waters of *Salzaboul*, they are admitted into Paradise. But to those who have no faith, the fires of Hell are eternal. The Turkish belief in *fatalism* is well known; it is this, in connexion with the reward of Paradise to those who die in battle, which makes the Ottoman soldier a formidable foe.

Turkish Charity. Superstition. &c.

The fourth commandment of the Koran is that every believer shall give the *fortieth* part of his income to his poor relations, if he have any, if not, to his poor neighbors. So well is this commandment observed that beggars are very rare in Turkey. They extend their charity to the animal creation. They have often been known to buy birds in the market and set them at liberty under the beautiful superstition that the souls of those birds will one day bear witness before the throne of God.

CONSCIENCE.

From the *Broken Vow*, one of a series of tales just published by Mrs. Caddick, we copy the following forcible description of that internal monitor, which is justly designated as the empire of the Deity:

"Conscience is the divinest gift of God to man; it is that which ever speaks, if man would listen, of an omnipresent Deity. It is not the thunder peal, nor the flashing lightning; it is not the raging ocean storm, nor the terrific fury of a tornado; nor the fiery boiling of the lava from its mountain furnace; it is none of these that speak terror to the heart of man, but the spirit within him that says these are the avenging forms of an offended God. Conscience! it is the consciousness, deeply implanted in the soul, of the existence, of the unescapable presence of a Superior Being; and its upbraidings are the torments, the self-abasements, and the confusion of one who knows himself to be standing before a justly offended judge. Let a man have sickness and sorrow, and scorn, and shame of face, and poverty and exile, every evil that can be poured out of the vials of wrath upon suffering humanity, and he may bear all with patience, save the horrors of a reproving conscience." *English paper.*

SCOTCH PRIDE.

A carter, at one of the ports in Scotland, had the misfortune to back his horse and cart over the pier, into the river. The horse was drowned, and the cart broken. When the merchants of the town heard of the accident, they kindly resolved to assist the poor man to obtain another horse and cart, because he had always been very steady and industrious. But lo! when they told him that they were about to raise a subscription for him, the honest man scratched his head and said. "Na gentlemen, I'm muckle obleeged to ye for your gude will, but I canna consent to be beggit for yet. Ye see, the wheels o' the cairt are no broken, nor a bit the waur, and the sheen (shoes) of the horse are a' four as gude as new; and I have just ta'en aff his skin, and selled it in a gude market; and so with the siller for it, and a little that I laid by for a rainy day, I'll just try to do for myself since mair. But I'm as muckle obleeged to ye as if I could tak your siller. It's no pride, ye see, but just that I dinna like ony thing in the shape of alms." *World.*

That writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time.

A Camp Meeting will commence at the Cross Road's Meeting House in this county, on Friday the 14th of this month, (November,) and end on the Monday or Tuesday following. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday.

Nov. 3d 54—

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

JUST received a fresh supply of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch.

October 21. 52—

ORIGINAL HIGHLY APPROVED VALUABLE MEDICINES.

TWENTY YEARS.

Lee's Elixer has, for 20 years, been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indicative consumption, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—I was attacked with a most violet cold, and severe cough, and pains in the breast which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought, and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect, J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Famous Anti Bilious Pills.—LEE'S unparalleled Anti Bilious Pills—price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of bilious and the destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, costiveness, sickness at stomach, removing colds, &c. &c. (None are genuine without the the signature of Noah Ridgely.

Dear Sir:—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them (as represented,) a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

To Mr Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops warranted to cure.

Sir:—We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been that of the most flattering kind. Not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but sir, every case, so far as our inquires have reached, has been perfectly cured; and some indeed by a few doses only. We desire to remain, sir, yours, respectfully,

O'NEAL, RICHMOND & CO.
Middletown, Md.

To Mr Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent Medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard—An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir:—I have been so greatly afflicted with Rheumatic pains, as to loose, entirely, the use of my right leg, thigh, and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. THOS. WOOTEN,
Two miles on the Washington road.

Lee's worm destroying Lozenges, a most powerful Medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.—Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredients.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.—The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—which give immediate relief.

Lee's Eye Water—a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—for the cure of head ache.

Lee's Corn Plaster—for removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve.

The above highly approved Medicines are sold by

Wm. Huntington,
Hillsborough,
who has just received a fresh supply.

CAUTION. None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michl. Lee & Co.)

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

September 9. 46—13teow

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

NORTH CAROLINA PORK
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell fifty head of HOGS; and if a sale is effected for the whole number, he will have them butchered in or near the town of Hillsborough in the month of December next; weight of each hog from 120 to 175; at four dollars per hundred, fattened entirely upon grain.

Those persons who wish to purchase Pork of the above description, will leave their names, and the number of hogs wanted, with Mr. Cook, Post Master, by November court, and during court week.

Michael Holt.

Orange county, November 4. 54—3w

NOTICE.

THE firm of CHARLES L. COOLEY & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Allen Parks, who only is authorized to give receipts.

Chas. L. Cooley & Co.

November 1. 54—3w

CASH.

THE subscriber will give Fifty Cents for good WHEAT, delivered at his Mill. He keeps for sale Flour, Bran, and Middlings.

J. Webb.

Sept. 30. 49—4w